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ANDERSON, S. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1915.

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FIVE HUNDRED SEVENTY-NINE MEN PERISHED

Of the Crew of 780 Men Aboard the British Battleship Formidable Only 201 Were Saved.

LITTLE HOPE OF MORE SURVIVORS

Land Fighting in the East and West Has Brought About No Material Change in the Situation.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Jan. 2.—Another 50 men from the British battleship Formidable, lost in the English Channel Friday, have reached safety after riding out a fierce gale for upwards of 20 hours in an open cutter. This makes a total of 201 survivors out of a crew of 780.

The latest survivors landed at Lyzoe-Rogis, on the Dorsetshire coast, late last night. All were in a state of exhaustion after their terrible experience. They declare there is little hope of any further survivors, as the tremendous sea running would make it impossible for men to live long enough to be picked up by passing vessels, while many of those clinging to the wreckage undoubtedly were killed when the second explosion occurred.

The admiralty has not issued any statement in reference to the cause of the disaster or where it occurred.

The land fighting, which is sporadic in the west, but more continual in the east, has brought about no material change in the situation. Artillery is playing the biggest part along the western front, although at points there has been close range fighting.

The Germans deny French reports that they have been driven out of part of the village of Steinbach, upper Alsace, which has been the scene of sanguinary fighting for a week past.

There have been engagements on the rivers Bzura and Rawa, in Poland, but seemingly the Germans are no nearer Warsaw than they were a week ago. They have commenced offensive operations in the direction of Kielce, one of the larger towns of southern Poland, which doubtless has for its object the holding up of the Russian advance through Galicia on Cracow.

An attempted German advance from Mlava, in an effort to divert the Russian threat to outflank the Tenth center by crossing the lower Vistula, northwest of Warsaw, has been checked by the Russians.

According to Petrograd reports, the Russians continue to sweep the Austrians westward along the southern Galician railway toward Grybow and Neusando and out of the northern foothills of the Carpathians. The Muscovites also are credited with having organized a new campaign against Hungary, advancing in four columns across the mountains. This, it is said, will not be like previous raids, but will be a regular invasion.

Further east, the Russians are marching across Bukovina, not far north of the Rumanian frontier, toward Transylvania. It is considered likely Rumanian action will be hastened by this step. On the Caucasian front, where Field Marshal von Der Goltz is to take command, the Turks have assumed the offensive and crossed the Russian frontier at three points. Heavy fighting is reported.

By request of King George, tomorrow will be observed as a day of intercession, and special prayers for the success of the Allied arms will be offered in every church and chapel of the empire and relations in the kingdom.

Orange Book Issued.

In an Orange Book issued at the instance of the Russian minister for foreign affairs at Petrograd, it is charged that the independence of the Ottoman Empire "finished definitely from the moment that the German cruisers Goeben and Breslau took refuge in the Dardanelles," and that the German ships under German command made "an attack on the peaceful shores of an empire which was maintaining perfect neighborly relations with the Turks."

Count Tiers, the Hungarian premier, according to a Berlin dispatch, has affirmed that mutual confidence, love and respect exist between Austria-Hungary and Germany.

FOUR GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS TAKEN OFF SHIP

Charged With Conspiracy to Defraud U. S. Government By the Use of American Passports.

OTHER ARRESTS ARE BEING MADE

Two Held in \$20,000 Bail—Arrests Are Culmination of Investigation in Progress Since Arrest of Carl Lody.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—An alleged conspiracy to furnish German officers and reservists with fraudulent American passports, to enable them to return to Germany without danger of molestation by French or English authorities, was brought to light today by the department of justice.

The disclosure came with the arrest of Carl Ruroede, a former agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, and with the removal from the outward bound steamer Bergensfjord of a German army officer and three German reservists. All were charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States government through the use of American passports.

The four soldiers were taken off the steamer just as she was passing quarantine and brought back to New York on a revenue cutter. All four bore photographic passports issued by the state department to Americans and alleged to have been furnished by Ruroede. Other arrests are expected. Ruroede said tonight, according to department of justice agents, that whatever he had done had been on his own initiative and was inspired by patriotic motives. He was held in \$20,000 bail, which he was unable to furnish tonight. With him was arrested John Aucher, his alleged associate, who also was held in \$20,000 bail, and Ruroede's 17-year-old son who was released on his own recognition.

The German officer, Lieutenant Arthur Wilhelm Heinrich Sachse, was paroled on his honor "as an officer and a gentleman" not to leave New York city during the pendency of the proceedings. The three reservists, Walter Muller, August Meyer and Herman Wegener, were held in \$5,000 bail each.

Four others, two with American and two with German names, were detained under \$500 bail each as material witnesses.

The arrests were the culmination, it was said tonight, of an investigation in progress since the arrest in England of Carl Lody, who subsequently was executed as a German spy. Lody had a passport issued to an American and the department of justice learned that other American passports also were in the hands of German citizens. This discovery was of great concern to the state department as it was feared Americans holding passports would be open to suspicion and possible peril of their lives.

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COMBUSTIBLES FOUND IN HAY

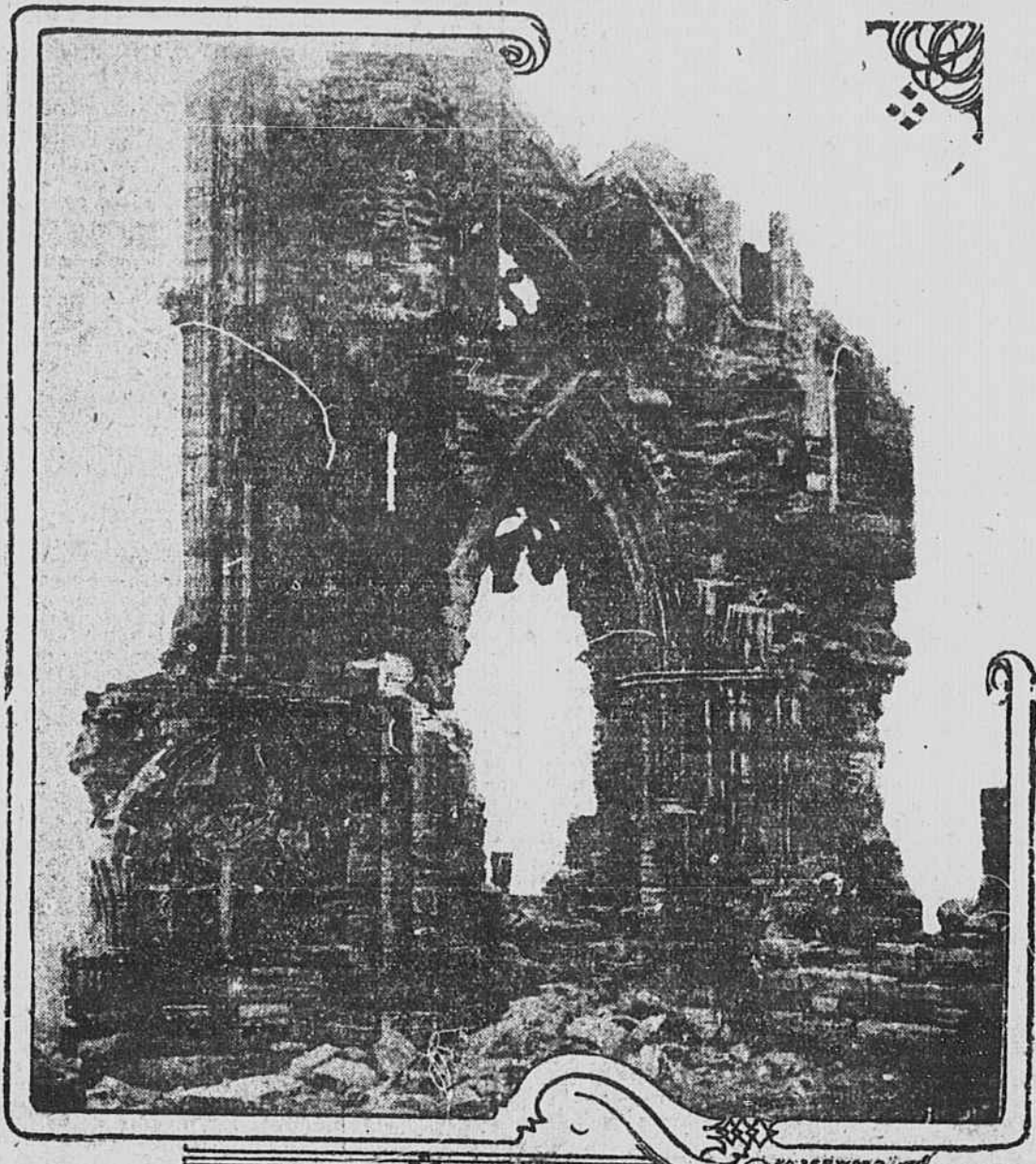
British Steamer Caught on Fire After Leaving Baltimore With Horses for Allied Armies.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.—Combustibles were found in hay on the steamer Rembrandt, which caught fire recently after leaving Baltimore with horses for the allied armies, according to a statement made here today by A. Eldin, captain of the vessel. The fire forced the ship to put back to Newport News.

Captain Eldin said that, after the fire had been extinguished, powder and other combustibles were found, but that he was not certain they caused the blaze. The powder was not strongly encased, he said, and there was nothing to indicate an attempt had been made to blow up the ship. Some of the crew believed it might have been placed there to aid any fire that might have started.

Low Death Rate.
NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—New York's death rate for last year—13.40 per 1,000 of population—was the lowest in the city's history. The health department made this announcement today.

Ruins of Whitby Abbey After Bombardment by German Warships.



This photograph, just received in the United States, shows part of what was left of Whitby Abbey, one of the famous historic churches of England, after the bombardment by German warships which raided the east coast of England, Dec. 16. Shells from the cruisers some miles at sea beat down the old walls until little was left. It

was among many other buildings of Whitby, Scarborough, Hartlepool and West Hartlepool damaged by German shells.

Whitby, which was the smallest of the bombarded towns, was famous chiefly for its beautiful old cathedral. Tradition has it that Robin Hood and Little John practiced archery from its towers.

The abbey was founded in the seventh century, but its buildings were practically rebuilt in the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. The old church towers formed a conspicuous landmark from the sea. The town itself never has been robbed by modern enterprises of its Old World charm.

ARE UNFITTED FOR SELF GOVERNMENT

Filipinos Should First Be Educated is Opinion of Former President Taft.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Former President Taft today told the senate committee working on the administration bill for enlarging Philippine independence that the Filipinos in his opinion would be unfitted for self-government for the next 30 years—probably for the half century. Democratic party promises of independence, he declared, had resulted in unrest to which he attributed, in a measure, the recent revolutionary disturbances.

Neither President McKinley, President Roosevelt nor himself, he said, had contemplated turning the Philippine government over to the natives before they were educated for self-government. He quoted from President Wilson's writings that "self government is not a mere form of institution, but a form of character."

"We cannot present the Filipino with a character," said the former President. "It must be acquired. You cannot make over a people in one generation. The time will be necessary to train the Filipino people for self government is the time that will be necessary to make them an English-speaking people. If you give these people independence now or by 1920, as the Diaz would arise in the Philippines if they would get into a condition that caused the fall of Diaz in Mexico."

The former President, while disavowing intention of posing as a military expert, said in answer to questions that American obligation to defend the Philippines might be a "source of weakness in time of war."

"But," he continued, "I do not believe that any of the nations now engaged in the European war would look on the possession of the Philippines as a naval base, as a source of weakness."

Mr. Taft declared that in his opinion Japan had no desire to take the Philippines away from this country. "I twice visited Japan and conferred with the authorities on this very point," he continued, "and it's my opinion that their experiences in Formosa have been quite enough in that direction."

SIXTEEN PARDONS; EIGHTEEN PAROLES; 36 COMMUTATIONS

GOV. BLEASE EXERCISES RIGHT OF CLEMENCY IN 70 MORE CASES

BRINGS TOTAL LIST TO 1,614

Last List Includes Thirty-Three Prisoners Serving Life Terms For Murder.

(By Associated Press.) COLUMBIA, Jan. 2.—Only a corporal's guard of prisoners remain in the penitentiary, following the action of Governor Blease this afternoon in granting clemency to seventy more convicts, bringing his total list to 1,614.

Sixteen pardons, eighteen paroles and thirty six commutations of sentences made up the latest batch.

George W. Tidwell, of Greenville, under sentence of twelve years for manslaughter, as a result of slaying Emmet Walker, received a reduction to a seven year sentence. His appeal was argued before the supreme court only a few days ago.

Thomas McLeod, alias "Chicago No. 1," and Charles Howard, alias "Texas Dutch," two notorious yeg-men from Spartanburg, were paroled on condition that they be turned over to United States authorities. Federal officers were waiting for them with warrants, and they will be tried in the federal court on the charge of safe cracking in post offices. They were sent up from Spartanburg in 1907 for ten years on the charge of house-breaking and larceny, and prior to that time served a term in the federal prison in Atlanta for blowing a post office safe at Enoree.

Clyde May, sent up from Union for life in 1912 for murder, received a reduction in sentence to two years, and John Henry May, sent up at the same time from the same place for life for

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IMMIGRATION BILL CONTAINS LITERACY TEST

Measure Passed by Senate Despite Indications That President Wilson Would Veto.

CARRIED BY A BIG MAJORITY

Vote Indicates That the Measure Can Be Repassed by More Than Required Two-Thirds Majority.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—The immigration bill, containing the restrictive literacy test for admission of aliens, passed the senate late today, 50 to 7. The overwhelming majority was recorded despite indications that President Wilson would veto the measure, as did former President Taft, if it should come to him with the educational test included.

The vote indicated that the bill could be repassed by more than the required two-thirds majority should the president reject the measure. Senators who voted against the bill were: Brandegee, McCumber, Martineau, O'Gorman, Ransdell, Reed and Walsh.

The bill passed the house last February, 241 to 126.

Literacy Test Unaltered.
Although the senate amended the house bill in several particulars, the literacy test was unaltered, save for an additional exemption to Belgian subjects, adopted today after prolonged debate. House leaders probably will ask for a conference on senate amendments Monday, but administration leaders were confident senate amendments would be accepted and the bill sent to the president by the middle of next week.

Among senate amendments which house leaders have saved probably would be accepted is one to exclude from the United States all persons of the African race or of negro blood. Another strengthens the phraseology of the prohibition of polygamists.

Belgian Farmers Exempt.
Closing hours of the debate were devoted to an amendment by Senator Lodge to exempt Belgian farmers from the literacy test and from provisions which prohibit Americans from soliciting or inducing immigration. Already American organizations are endeavoring to induce Belgians to settle in this country. The amendment, as finally adopted, 34 to 22, reads:

"That the provisions of this act relating to the literacy test or induced or assisted immigration shall not apply to agricultural immigrants from Belgium who come to the United States during the course of the present European war or within one year after its termination owing to circumstances or conditions arising through the war, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner general of immigration that the said Belgian immigrants come with the intention of settling in the United States."

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AMERICAN SHIP DETAINED 2 DAYS

Captain Refuses to Transport Troops With Their Horses and Arms.

(By Associated Press.) SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—The American steamship San Juan, of the Pacific Mail service, was detained two days at Salina Cruz by General Arrieta, of Carranza's forces, and at one time was threatened with destruction by dynamite, according to the report submitted to the San Juan's owner by her captain when she arrived here today.

On December 19 General Arrieta demanded that the San Juan, then in Salina Cruz, transport 60 of his men and 20 officers, together with their horses and arms, to Mazatlan. Captain Stewart said. He replied that he was willing to take the Mexicans as passengers, but not as soldiers. General Arrieta, he said, then refused to give the vessel clearance and threatened to dynamite it unless his wishes were met.

Captain Stewart remained resolute and the question was finally settled on his own terms. He accepted the soldiers, unarmed, as passengers and landed them at Mazatlan December 25.

HITCH ABOUT THE SIGNING OF AGREEMENT

Difficulties Have Arisen in General Scott's Negotiations With the Two Mexican Generals.

TO AVOID FIRING ACROSS THE LINE

American Stabbed to Death by Unknown Mexican—Severe Fighting in Progress South of Puebla.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Difficulties have arisen in General Scott's negotiations with the Mexican Generals Maytorena and Hill, or the Gutierrez and Carranza factions, respectively, for the designation of Naco, Sonora, as a neutral town to avoid firing into American territory.

Acting Secretary of State Lansing conferred today with President Wilson and Acting Secretary of War Breckinridge on the subject and later further suggestions were sent to General Scott. Enrique C. Llorente, Gutierrez's Washington representative, also talked at length with Mr. Breckinridge. Mr. Llorente and high officials said they were confident an adjustment would be reached without the necessity of decisive action by the batteries of artillery recently posted across the line from Naco.

The following statement was issued by Secretary Tumulty, after a conference with the president:

"There is a hitch about the signing of the agreement between Maytorena and this government in attempting to adjust the differences. The government has not been informed exactly what the differences are, but is trying to ascertain them."

Until today it was generally supposed that both Hill and Maytorena were ready to agree that the former would abandon Naco and move his forces to Agua Prieta, while Maytorena was to transfer his men to Nogales.

While the negotiations still have for their object neutralization of Naco, Mr. Llorente said tonight some other methods of reaching the same result was being discussed.

The state department received word from its agents in Mexico City today that the national convention had adjourned until Monday after a brief session yesterday when the question of how many delegates were to represent the Zapata army of the south was debated without result.

Washington officials are greatly interested in the deliberations of the convention called to select a provisional president for a period of several months until a general election can be held. It is understood Villa and his adherents favor the continuation in office of Eulalio Gutierrez. The Zapata element is opposed to this, and the names of General Felipe Angeles or General Jose Isabel Robles, minister of war in the Gutierrez cabinet, are being prominently mentioned.

The state department also was advised that H. C. C. Atwater, an American, was stabbed to death at Tampico by a Mexican whose identity was unknown. The department has no clue to Atwater's home address or relatives.

Mexico City was reported quiet. No passenger train went north yesterday on account of scarcity of fuel.

General J. Carranza, brother of General Venustiano Carranza, has been taken prisoner at Salina Cruz, Mexico, according to an undated dispatch to the department, which also told of a revolt at San Geronimo.

A Vera Cruz dispatch, dated December 30, and received at the department today, said "severe fighting was in progress southeast of Puebla."

Other advices were summarized in this statement:

"The department is just in receipt of an undated dispatch from the west coast of Mexico, via navy wireless, stating that the Carranza forces had been driven from Tepic City and Acaponeta after three days fighting; that the invasion of Sinaloa was commencing; that Villa leaders were attempting to preserve order and that conditions were growing worse."

Fort Almost Demolished.
CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Calls for United States soldiers on the Mexican border, in Colorado, Arkansas and elsewhere during the last two years have almost demolished the 12 forts in the central department, according to a report today by Colonel D. A. Frederick, at departmental headquarters.